

# CONSTITUTION FOR ISRAEL



## PREAMBLE

*Recognizing our unique place in history and on Earth, conscious of our responsibility before God and mankind, inspired by the will to serve the peace of the World as an equal member of the World Community of Nations,*

*we the People of Israel,*

*who arose out of this Land from the tribes of Reuben, of Simeon, of Levi, of Judah, of Issachar, of Zebulun, of Dan, of Naphtali, of Gad, of Asher, of Benjamin and Joseph, having through the force of external powers been removed from Our Land and scattered across the Earth, and then returned to our ancestral homeland of Eretz Israel to have free self-determination and to encourage the ingathering of exiles and reuniting of the Jewish Peoples:*

*in order to establish Justice, ensure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defense, promote the general Welfare and secure the promise of Freedom to ourselves and our posterity,*

*sanctify and establish this Constitution for Israel.*

## ARTICLE 1: RIGHT OF RETURN OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE

Recognizing that the Jewish People, Jews, were forcibly removed from our natural aboriginal homeland of Eretz Israel by a succession of conquering and occupying empires, and by force of the occupying powers were largely prevented over those years from returning to reclaim our natural homelands of Eretz Israel, this Constitution sets forth that Jewish Peoples living in diaspora around the world are part of the Nation of Israel and have the unique Right of Return to their ancestral homeland of Israel to reclaim their Israelite identity.

## ARTICLE 2: BALANCE OF POWER

### Section 1 – Branches of Government

- (a) The government shall be comprised of 3 equal branches:  
The Knesset, The Sanhedrin, and the Supreme Court.
- (b) Each branch shall have no power over the other branches, except as prescribed in this Constitution.

- (c) Each branch shall have no power above this Constitution.
- (d) Each branch shall keep and publish a permanent record of its proceedings for public review, including the votes of each member on such proceedings; where secret ballot is required in this Constitution, only the total of votes for and against shall be published; where secrecy is judged to be necessary, the records may be withheld from public review according to Law.

## **Section 2 – Districts in the Land of Israel**

- (a) The lands of Israel shall have 12 distinct Districts, plus Levi. The distinct Districts are: Reuben, Simeon, Ephraim, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, Dan, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Manasseh, and Benjamin.
- (b) The Levi District shall comprise all of Israel and its territories held.
- (c) The boundaries of the distinct Districts are set forth in this Constitution; District boundaries, except Levi, may be adjusted from time to time as prescribed in this Constitution.
- (d) Each distinct District, except Levi, shall be divided for the purpose of General Election and Special Election, into 5 Parashim; the power to set Parash boundaries within a District resides with the District.

## **Section 3 – Elections**

- (a) All Citizens of Israel at least 18 years of age, shall be free and able to cast ballots in an Election, with equal and fair access.
- (b) A General Election by secret ballot shall be held every 7 years, in the Shmita year, on a Tuesday in the month of Cheshvan.
- (c) The General Election shall choose members of Knesset, members of the Sanhedrin, members of the Councils of the Parashim, local municipal representatives, confirm new appointments to the Supreme Court, and to ratify Articles of Amendment to this Constitution.
- (d) Members of the Sanhedrin shall be elected by the Citizens residing in the Parash of the District they represent; *the method of ranked-choice instant-runoff balloting shall be used: voters select a first choice, second choice and third choice candidate; the counting of votes is tabulated as prescribed by Law and repeated until the candidate that receives a majority of votes shall be elected to the Sanhedrin.*
- (e) A Special Election by secret ballot may be called by the President of Israel, from time to time, to fill vacancies in Government, and as prescribed in this Constitution; a person who is eligible to vote in a General Election shall be eligible to vote in a Special Election.

- (f) The day of an Election shall be established by the Sanhedrin; it will be a day of rest except for public services necessary for assuring the integrity of the election; an Election shall not occur during Shabbat or public holidays.
- (g) An Oath of Office for all elected and appointed officials of government shall be made in public, soon after the election result is certified, before ascending to the Office: *"I affirm before the People of Israel [and before God] that I will faithfully execute the duties of the Office which I will hold, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of Israel, and the State of Israel as the sovereign home of the Jewish People."*

## ARTICLE 3: THE KNESSET

### Section 1 – Members of The Knesset

- (a) The Knesset shall consist of 119 Members.
- (b) Any person serving in Knesset shall be at least 28 years of age, a Citizen of Israel at least 7 years, have primary residence in Israel at least 7 consecutive years immediately prior to serving in Knesset, and hold no citizenship other than of Israel.
- (c) A person may serve in Knesset no more than 21 years total.
- (d) Knesset members shall be chosen by Party Lists in a General Election or Special Election open to all Citizens of Israel who are eligible to vote; Knesset seats shall be apportioned according to the percentage of the vote a Party received in the Election, rounding to the nearest whole seat; a Party must receive a minimum of 3.5 percent of the vote to be assigned seats in the Knesset; seats shall be filled according to the List Order of names in the Party Lists; seats unfilled after apportionment shall be divided between the two Parties receiving the most votes, with the smallest majority of those seats given to the Party that received the most votes; each Party List shall have a minimum of 77 names, and the List Order for each Party shall be made available to the public at least 77 days before the election.
- (e) A governing coalition shall be created in a Coalition Agreement by a group of Parties comprising a majority of seats in Knesset, in accordance with this Constitution; when a majority of all members of the Knesset vote in favor of the Coalition Agreement, the Agreement shall be in effect, shall be presented to the Sanhedrin, and shall be entered into the permanent record of proceedings.

## Section 2 – Powers of The Knesset

- (a) Knesset shall assemble a minimum of two times in a year to conduct its business in accordance with this Constitution.
- (b) Knesset shall exercise its powers by presenting questions to its members and polling the members present for yes (in favor) or no (opposed); a majority of Knesset members being present shall constitute a quorum to conduct business.
- (c) Knesset shall choose a Prime Minister and a Deputy Prime Minister, from among the members of the Knesset.
- (d) The Deputy Prime Minister is the Speaker of the Knesset.
- (e) Knesset shall Enact, by majority in favor, rules governing the exercise of the Powers of the Knesset.
- (f) Knesset shall have the sole power to Enact Legislation to create Law; Legislation shall be Enacted by vote of majority of members present in favor of the Legislation; no Law shall apply only to specific persons.
- (g) Legislation Enacted by Knesset shall become Law 21 days after enactment, unless a later date is specified, or immediately following a vote on the legislation by the Sanhedrin which does not result in a Veto; a Law shall not have retroactive application; if Enacted Legislation is Vetoed by Sanhedrin in accordance with this Constitution before becoming Law, it shall not become Law.
- (h) Knesset shall have the power to levy taxes through Law.
- (i) Knesset shall propose a Budget for the operation of the government and its interests to the Sanhedrin covering a period of two years; the budget shall include a list of appropriations for all government entities and the source of funds for the budgets, except Defense Ministry budget items may be kept secret for review only by the Minister of Defense, Prime Minister, and President, and other Ministers that they may request.
- (j) A Budget and appropriations shall be Enacted through Law every two years, before sunset in Jerusalem on the day of the summer solstice; if a Budget has not been Enacted by this time, the President shall have the power to declare a Failure of Confidence; when deemed necessary, the Knesset may enact a supplemental budget through Law.
- (k) Knesset shall have the power to make treaties and ratify them in Law, and to regulate commerce with other Nations through Law.
- (l) Knesset shall have the power to declare War, and order actions of defense against foreign threats to the peace and security of Israel.

- (m) Knesset shall appoint Ministers of government, subject to Veto by the Sanhedrin in accordance with this Constitution; a Minister of government shall hold no citizenship other than of Israel.
- (n) Knesset may hold a vote of Consent by secret ballot on appointments to the Supreme Court and may Veto such appointment by a 4/7 majority opposed to the appointment; Consent of Knesset shall be granted if vote is not held before sunset in Jerusalem on the 21st day after the appointment is made by the Sanhedrin.
- (o) If a number of members of the Coalition Agreement notify the Sanhedrin that they no longer support the Coalition Agreement, and that number comprises enough seats to remove the majority of Knesset represented by the Coalition Agreement, a Vote of Confidence shall be held before sunset in Jerusalem the seventh day after the notification; if the vote is not held by sunset on the seventh day, the President of Israel shall have the power to declare a Failure of Confidence.
- (p) In a Vote of Confidence, if a majority of all Knesset members do not vote in favor of Confidence, a Failure of Confidence shall occur and Knesset shall have 28 days to attempt to reach a new Coalition Agreement to govern; if a new Coalition Agreement is not reached in this time, a Special Election for the Knesset shall be held within 77 days.
- (q) From the time of a Failure of Confidence until announcement is given to the Sanhedrin that a new Coalition Agreement to govern is achieved, the Knesset may only exercise its various powers with the Consent of the President of Israel.
- (r) Knesset shall have the sole power to set compensation for members of Knesset and Sanhedrin through Law; compensation for members of Knesset and Sanhedrin shall be equal; a change to the compensation for Knesset and Sanhedrin shall not take effect until 77 days after the next General Election or Special Election for the Knesset, and the change may be withdrawn by a majority vote of the Knesset up to the time the change is to take effect.

### **Section 3 – Prime Minister**

- (a) A person acting as Prime Minister or Deputy Prime Minister shall be at least 35 years of age and a Citizen of Israel at least 14 years.
- (b) A person may serve as Prime Minister for no more than 14 years total.
- (c) The Prime Minister is Head of Government and represents the Government within and outside of Israel.

- (d) The Prime Minister is Supreme Commander of the various Defense Forces and civilian police forces.
- (e) The Prime Minister shall give a public report to the Sanhedrin a minimum of one time in a year and include information on the state of the Israel government, the state of Eretz Israel, the state of Jewish Peoples around the world, and recommend measures for consideration.
- (f) When the Prime Minister is unable to discharge the duties, the Deputy Prime Minister shall be Acting Prime Minister and have the power to fulfill the duties of Prime Minister, until the Prime Minister can resume the duties; the Levi members of the Sanhedrin, including the President, shall have the sole power to determine, by majority vote in a secret ballot, if the Prime Minister is able to discharge the duties.

## ARTICLE 4: THE SANHEDRIN

### Section 1 – Members of The Sanhedrin

- (a) The Sanhedrin shall consist of 71 members: 60 members chosen by the Citizens eligible to vote in the Parashim of the 12 Districts, plus 11 Levi members chosen by all Citizens of Israel who are eligible to vote; during a General Election, the Levi members shall be chosen by all voting Citizens by selecting 11 persons from the list of Candidates for Levi, and the 11 candidates with the most votes will become the elected members of Levi in the Sanhedrin.
- (b) A person serving in the Sanhedrin shall be at least 42 years of age, and a Citizen of Israel at least 14 years with primary residence in Israel at least 14 consecutive years immediately prior to serving in Sanhedrin, and have no citizenship other than of Israel.
- (c) A member of Levi in the Sanhedrin shall be a Citizen of Israel at least 21 years and have primary residence in Israel at least 21 consecutive years immediately prior to serving in the Sanhedrin.
- (d) A person may not exceed 21 years in Sanhedrin.
- (e) When the position of President of Israel becomes vacant, the Sanhedrin shall choose, by majority of non-Levi members in a secret ballot: One member of Levi who will be the President of Israel and of the Sanhedrin; voting for the President shall be by repeat balloting until one member receives a majority of votes; if no member receives a majority of votes, the member or members receiving the fewest votes shall be removed from the ballot and the vote repeated.

## **Section 2 – Powers of the Sanhedrin**

- (a) Sanhedrin shall exercise its powers by presenting questions to its members and polling the members present for yes (in favor) or no (opposed); a 4/7 majority of Sanhedrin members being present shall constitute a quorum to conduct business.
- (b) Sanhedrin shall enact, by at least 4/7 majority in favor, Rules governing the exercise of the Powers of the Sanhedrin.
- (c) The Sanhedrin shall assemble a minimum of two times in a year to conduct its business in accordance with this Constitution.
- (d) The Sanhedrin shall not have the power to Enact Legislation.
- (e) The Sanhedrin shall have the power of Veto, by 4/7 majority opposed to Enacted Legislation, for Legislation Enacted by the Knesset; by such Veto, the Enacted Legislation shall not become Law.
- (f) The Sanhedrin shall have the power of Consent for appointments to Ministers of government: upon a 4/7 majority vote opposed to the appointment, the person shall not serve as a Minister of government; Consent of Sanhedrin shall be granted if vote is not held before sunset in Jerusalem on the 7th day after the appointment is made by the Knesset.
- (g) The Sanhedrin shall make appointments to the Supreme Court, with Consent of Knesset in accordance with this Constitution.
- (h) The Sanhedrin shall have the sole power to establish lower courts within the various Parashim and appellate courts, appoint judges to those courts, and establish Rules for appeal to higher courts; judges in these courts may serve a term not to exceed 21 years; no judge in these courts shall be subject to General Election or Special Election, but may be subject to Impeachment for violations of Law or Oath.
- (i) The Sanhedrin shall serve as court to try cases of Impeachment, and members shall make a public Oath of impartiality when assembling for such trial.
- (j) The Sanhedrin shall have the sole power to Administer land use within Israel in accordance with this Constitution.

## **Section 3 – President of Israel and of the Sanhedrin**

- (a) The President of Israel shall serve a term that ends no later than 77 days after the next General Election, or, at another time when the Sanhedrin chooses by at least 5/7 majority of non-Levi members, a different member of Levi to be President.
- (b) A person may only be chosen as President twice.

- (c) The President is Head of State and represents the State of Israel.
- (d) Following a General Election or Special Election, various Parties comprising a majority of seats in the Knesset may negotiate a Coalition Agreement to govern; If a Coalition Agreement is not achieved before sunset in Jerusalem on the 28th day after the Election, the President may invite a different group of Parties comprising a majority of seats to negotiate, within 21 days, a Coalition Agreement to govern, otherwise a Special Election for the Knesset shall occur within 77 days.
- (e) The President shall have no vote in the Sanhedrin.
- (f) The President shall have the power to call a Special Election to confirm a Treaty enacted by Knesset; if such election is called by the President, the Treaty shall only be ratified in Law if a majority of the vote in the Special Election is in favor of the Treaty.
- (g) The President has the sole power to grant Pardons for offenses duly convicted under Law, except for cases of Impeachment.

## ARTICLE 5: PARASHIM

- (a) Each District, except Levi, shall divide itself into 5 Parashim; each Parash shall, in a General Election, choose one member to the Sanhedrin and three members to the administrative Council of the Parash.
- (b) A Minister of Elections for each Parash shall be appointed by the Supreme Court with consent of at least two members of the Council of the Parash; each Minister of Elections shall supervise and administer elections in the Parash and have the sole power to certify those election results; the Ministers of Elections may serve a term not to exceed 3 completed General Elections.
- (c) The Sanhedrin may delegate some of its powers equally to all the Councils of the Parashim, to apply only within their respective Parash.
- (a) The Councils of the various Parashim may appoint civil administrators within their respective Parash, and exercise powers delegated to them by the Sanhedrin or given to them through Law.
- (b) In the month of Av prior to the Shmita year, all the Councils of the Parashim shall assemble together to select, by majority vote for each candidate, at least 21, but not more than 35, Candidates for Levi for the next General Election, and the list shall be presented to the Sanhedrin.



## ARTICLE 6: COURTS OF JUSTICE

### Section 1 – Supreme Court of Israel

- (c) The supreme judicial power of Israel shall be held in one Supreme Court.
- (d) The Supreme Court shall have no more than 21 members.
- (e) A person serving in the Supreme Court shall be at least 42 years of age, and a Citizen of Israel at least 21 years with primary residence in Israel at least 21 consecutive years immediately prior to serving in the Supreme Court.
- (f) A person may only be appointed once to the Supreme Court and may not exceed 21 years in the Supreme Court.
- (g) A new appointment to the Supreme Court shall be confirmed in the next General Election: when 4/7 majority of the vote in the General Election is opposed to the appointment, the appointment shall be removed from the Supreme Court; a member of Supreme Court shall be subject to this confirmation in a General Election only one time.
- (h) The members of the Supreme Court may, by majority vote, establish Rules governing the exercise of its powers.
- (i) The Supreme Court shall have the sole power to issue determinations on whether Laws, Rules, or administrative Actions of government are in accordance with the intent of Articles and Amendments in this Constitution.
- (j) When, by opinion of a majority of its members, the Supreme Court determines that a Law, Rule, or Action of government is in conflict with the intent of this Constitution, the law, rule, or action of government shall be relinquished with immediate effect.

### Section 2 – Courts of Parashim

- (a) Judicial powers inferior to the Supreme Court shall reside in various courts established by the Sanhedrin; these inferior courts shall be administered by the Council of the Parash in which they reside.

### Section 3 – Compensation for Court Justices

- (a) Compensation for Supreme Court and inferior court Justices shall be set in Law and not reduced for any Justice.

## ARTICLE 7: TREASURY AND FINANCE

### Section 1 -Treasury

- (a) All revenue of government shall be held by one Treasury of Israel and shall be secured in the Bank of Israel.
- (b) No money shall be withdrawn from the Treasury, except by appropriations made in Law.
- (c) A Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published a minimum of four times in each year.

### Section 2 – Bank of Israel

- (a) The President of Israel shall appoint a Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of Israel, with advice and consent of the Knesset.
- (b) The Governor of the Bank of Israel may serve a term not to exceed 77 days after the next General Election; a person may be appointed as Governor no more than twice.
- (c) When the Governor is not able to discharge the duties of Governor, the Deputy Governor shall be Acting Governor and have the power to fulfill the duties of Governor, until the Governor can resume the duties.
- (d) The Governor shall manage the Bank of Israel and serve as chairperson of the managing Council of the bank; the Deputy Governor shall be a member of the managing Council.
- (e) The Bank of Israel shall have the sole power to mint currency as the only legal tender of Israel and regulate its value.
- (f) The Bank of Israel shall have the sole power to set interest rates for lending, and other monetary policies it deems necessary to ensure a strong and stable economy; it shall be able to function independent of influences external to the Bank.
- (g) Organization of the Council and operating responsibilities of the Bank shall be described in Law; policy decisions of the Bank of Israel shall not conflict with Articles and Amendments in this Constitution.

## ARTICLE 8: CITIZENSHIP

### Section 1 – Citizenship by Aliyah: The Right of Return

- (a) A Jewish Person, a Jew, who is not already recognized as a Citizen of Israel, may become a Citizen by Aliyah by expressing a desire to do so through application.

- (b) The Sanhedrin has the sole power to make Rules for administering Aliyah applications and evaluating validity.
- (c) The Sanhedrin has the sole power to make Rules to determine who is a Jew for purpose of Aliyah.
- (d) Aliyah represents the aboriginal and sacred connection of Jewish People to the Land of Israel; Citizenship by Aliyah shall have priority over Citizenship by Naturalization to ensure the greatest opportunity for Jewish People to repatriate with their native homeland: to support the ingathering of the exiles.

## **Section 2**

- (a) Israel shall be open to be a safe refuge for Jewish Persons facing threats to their safety, security, or freedom due to being Jewish.

## **Section 3 – Citizenship by Naturalization**

- (a) A person not eligible for Aliyah may, through application, become a Citizen by Naturalization in Israel; such person shall retain one prior citizenship for at least 14 years after becoming a citizen of Israel.
- (b) A person must be classified a permanent resident in Israel, in good standing according to Law, for a minimum of 7 years before applying for Citizenship by Naturalization; the Sanhedrin may waive this requirement for an individual person by 5/7 majority.
- (c) Any person who has committed or supported acts against Israel or against Jewish peoples anywhere in the world shall not be eligible for Citizenship by Naturalization in Israel; the Sanhedrin may waive this requirement for an individual person by 5/7 majority.
- (d) Citizenship by Naturalization may be revoked by the Sanhedrin for a person who has been duly convicted of a high crime, Treason, or Sediton under this Constitution.
- (e) The Sanhedrin has the sole power to establish Rules governing Naturalization and to administer the process of Naturalization.

## **Section 4 – Oath of Citizenship**

- (a) A person shall, before becoming a Citizen of Israel, make an Oath and Affirmation without reservation: *"I swear/affirm, for the love of Israel, that I will protect and defend Israel as the Sovereign home of the Jewish People, and will support peace, freedom, and prosperity for all of Israel."*

## **Section 5 – Natural Born Citizenship**

- (a) A Person born in Israel to both natural parents who are Citizens of Israel at the time of the birth, shall be a Natural Born Citizen of Israel.

- (b) A Person born outside the territories of Israel to both natural parents who are Citizens of Israel in good standing according to Law, shall be a Natural Born Citizen of Israel, unless the Person is granted citizenship in the land of birth.
- (c) A Person born outside the territories of Israel with one or more natural parent who is not a Citizen of Israel shall not be a Natural Born Citizen of Israel.

## ARTICLE 9: EQUALITY UNDER THE LAW

- (a) The rights and responsibilities enumerated in this Constitution are equal for all persons.
- (b) No Law, Rule, or Action of government may be enacted that limits the rights, liberties, freedoms, or movement within Israel, or outside its borders, of the Jewish People, separate from those of other people.
- (c) Persons may choose, by voluntary freewill, to participate in organized groups that separate themselves into subgroups, but no Law, Rule, or Action of government shall compel such separations.

## ARTICLE 10: JUSTICE, IMPEACHMENT, TREASON, SEDITION

### Section 1 – Justice

- (a) A person accused of a crime or misdemeanor shall have the right to a speedy public trial, have the right to face and cross-examine accusers and witnesses in the trial, shall not be compelled to testify against self, and shall have the right to competent legal counsel and a vigorous defense.
- (b) No cruel or unusual punishment shall be given, no excessive fines imposed, and no excessive bails required; no person shall receive fine or punishment without due process of Law.
- (c) No punishment or guilt shall be transferred to any person other than the person who was duly convicted in a Court of Law.
- (d) No person shall be subject to jeopardy in a Court of Law for an alleged crime more than one time for the same crime.
- (e) Tribunals of 3 judges shall rule in civil and misdemeanor cases and 7 judges in criminal cases; criminal convictions may be reached by at least 5/7 majority in favor of a guilty verdict.

## **Section 2 – Impeachment**

- (a) A duly elected servant in government office may only be subject to Impeachment for violations of Law or Oath; an elected servant in government may not be subject to arrest while in attendance in sessions of government or traveling to and from those sessions, except in cases of Treason or other high crimes.
- (b) Judgements in cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than removal from Office and disqualification to hold any office of trust or Government in Israel; the person convicted in Impeachment may later be held liable for crimes committed and subject to indictment, trial, judgement, and punishment according to Law.
- (c) No person shall hold any elected office, or any civil or military office, who previously took an Oath as an elected official or as an officer of Israel, to support this Constitution and protect the Jewish nature of Israel, and then have been convicted through due process of Law in a competent court to have acted in violation of the Oath; the Sanhedrin may waive this restriction for an individual person by 5/7 majority.

## **Section 3 – Treason and Sedition**

- (a) Treason against Israel shall consist only of a Citizen supporting or levying War or acts of Violence against Israel, adhering to the enemies of Israel, or giving them Aid and Comfort. A person may only be convicted of Treason by due process of Law in a Court of Law, and confirmed by 4/7 majority of Supreme Court.
- (b) Sedition against Israel shall include attempts by a Citizen to forcefully overthrow, hinder, or delay the government or its laws through acts, words, or speech. A person may only be convicted of Sedition by due process of Law in a Court of Law and confirmed by 4/7 majority of Supreme Court.
- (c) Any person convicted of Treason or Sedition in accordance with this Constitution, shall hold no elected or appointed office in government for 21 years following conviction; the Sanhedrin shall have the power to extend this prohibition in an individual case.
- (d) Any person duly convicted of Treason or Sedition shall be prohibited from participating in Elections for 21 years following conviction; the Sanhedrin shall have the power to extend this prohibition in an individual case.

## ARTICLE 11: FREEDOM AND PRIVACY

### Section 1

- (a) No Law shall be established prohibiting the peaceful free exercise of religion, limiting the freedom of Speech or of the Press, or limiting the right of the people to peaceably assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.
- (b) The People have a right to privacy in their homes and on their person; searches and seizures may not occur without just cause and shall require a warrant from a competent Court specifying the legitimate reason under Law, and specific items to be seized.
- (c) No Law, Rule, or Action of government may prevent a Citizen of Israel from entering Israel.

## ARTICLE 12: LANDS OF ISRAEL

### Section 1.

- (a) All lands of Israel shall be held in the public trust; land shall not be held in exclusive private ownership.
- (b) Usage and development rights on the lands and territories of Israel may be traded through lease agreements in manners prescribed by Law, and agreements shall be released in the year of the Yovel in manners prescribed by Law.
- (c) All land debts shall be released in the year of the Shmita, in manners prescribed by Law.

### Section 2.

- (a) Recognizing the sanctity of the Lands of Israel, all uses of the land for the needs of the people shall be balanced for the needs of plants and animals of the natural world; a contiguous 4/7 of the land area of each distinct District shall remain Forever Wild in a healthy natural ecological condition.
- (b) National Park facilities may be established on Forever Wild lands, provided that the natural healthy ecological functions of the land are not betrayed or meaningfully diminished.
- (c) Forever Wild lands found to have significant archaeological resources may be explored and conserved using appropriate methods described in Law, provided that an equal area of adjacent land be permanently transferred to Forever Wild lands.

(d) Lands previously depleted of their natural healthy ecological condition may be restored to a healthy natural ecological state through interventions, and then released to be Forever Wild.

### Section 3.

(a) the Sanhedrin may, from time to time, alter the boundaries of the 12 distinct Districts by a vote of 4/7 majority in favor, and then confirmed by a majority vote in favor in the next General Election or Special Election; District names and their total number shall not be changed.

(b) The 12 Districts of Israel are established in this Constitution as follows:

- Reuben:  
lands of Israel south of N30°30’;
- Simeon:  
lands of Israel between N30°30’ and N31°27’;
- Judah:  
lands of Israel between N31°27’ and N31°42’;
- Dan:  
lands of Israel between N31°42’ and N31°54’, west of E35°;
- Benjamin:  
lands of Israel between N31°42’ and N31°54’, east of E35°;
- Ephraim:  
lands of Israel between N31°54’ and N32°15’;
- Manasseh:  
lands of Israel between N32°15’ and N32°36’;
- Zebulun:  
lands of Israel between N32°36’ and N32°51’, west of E35°15’;
- Issachar:  
lands of Israel between N32°36’ and N32°51’, east of E35°15’;
- Asher:  
lands of Israel north of N32°51’ and west of E35°21’;
- Naphtali:  
lands of Israel north of N32°51’ and between E35°21’ and the center of the Jordan River and Kinneret;
- Gad:  
lands of Israel east of the center of the Jordan River and Kinneret.

## ARTICLE 13: TRANSFER OF POWERS

Titles of nobility shall not be granted; no power of government shall be transferred, except as prescribed in this Constitution.

## ARTICLE 14: JERUSALEM

Jerusalem is recognized as the Capital of Israel; the Knesset, the Sanhedrin, and the Supreme Court shall normally assemble in Jerusalem, but may convene outside of Jerusalem when necessary during times of national crisis; the State Residence of the President of Israel shall be in Jerusalem.

## ARTICLE 15: HEBREW

### Section 1.

- (a) Hebrew is the principal and historic language of Israel.
- (b) Government business and school education shall be conducted foremost in Hebrew.

### Section 2.

- (a) Laws may be enacted to provide for additional languages to be supported in Government and education.

## ARTICLE 16: DEFENSE FORCES AND CIVILIAN POLICE

### Section 1.

- (a) The various Defense Forces shall be established in Law; no other entity may establish armed forces in Israel or its territories held.
- (b) The Prime Minister has the power to appoint the Minister of Defense.
- (c) The Minister of Defense is High Commander of the various Defense Forces and has the sole power to appoint military Officers and civilian Police Officers, make promotions, discharge service members, establish rules of engagement in conflicts, establish rules of discipline in the chain of command, and delegate authority to Officers to command the various Defense Forces, make field promotions, and take disciplinary actions against service members who disobey the chain of command.

### Section 2.

- (a) Citizens of Israel exceeding 18 years of age shall be eligible for Draft to be compelled to serve under command in the various Defense Forces.



- (b) The Sanhedrin has the sole power to establish Rules for eligibility for Draft and service in the various Defense Forces.
- (c) No person who is serving under command in the various Defense Forces or Civilian Police shall also serve in Knesset, Sanhedrin, Supreme Court, inferior Courts, or a civilian government office while they are under the command of those Defense Forces.

### **Section 3.**

- (a) Possession of Arms and Weaponry shall be regulated by Law and require Permit; only Citizens may be Permitted to possess Arms or Weaponry when not under command in the Defense Forces.
- (b) Citizens Permitted to possess Arms may be compelled to serve under the command of the various Defense Forces, according to Law, when called on by the Minister of Defense for civil defense or to repel insurrection.

### **Section 4.**

- (a) No person's property or home shall be compelled to be used by the various Defense Forces or civilian Police.

## **ARTICLE 17: AMENDMENTS TO THIS CONSTITUTION**

### **Section 1.**

This Constitution may be amended, from time to time, through passing the specific language of such amendments by a 5/7 majority of the Knesset and 4/7 majority of the Sanhedrin, and then ratified by 4/7 majority vote in favor in the next General Election.

### **Section 2.**

This Constitution may be amended, from time to time, through approving the specific language of such amendments by Petition of 1/7 of the Citizens in at least seven distinct Districts in Israel, and then ratifying by 4/7 majority vote in favor in the next General Election; when a Petition of 1/7 of the Citizens in each of seven distinct Districts is achieved, the Knesset, the Sanhedrin, and the Supreme Court shall have no power over administering the vote to ratify the amendments.

## ARTICLE 18: ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTINUITY

### Section 1. Election of Establishment

- (a) By a free and fair election, in a secret ballot of the Citizens of Israel at least 17 years of age, this Constitution shall be Established as the Constitution of Israel when at least 4/7 of the votes cast are in favor of establishing this Constitution.

### Section 2. Continuity After Establishment

- (a) All existing Laws shall remain in force; where Laws are in conflict with this Constitution, the Constitution shall prevail; existing Laws may be repealed or replaced in accordance with enacting Laws in this Constitution; existing Laws may be determined to be in conflict with this Constitution by majority opinion of the Supreme Court.
- (b) Laws existing prior to the establishment of this Constitution that are identified as Basic Laws shall not be elevated into Articles or Amendments in this Constitution.
- (c) Any person who is a Citizen of Israel at the time of establishing this Constitution shall continue to be a Citizen of Israel under this Constitution.
- (d) A General Election shall occur within 35 days after the establishment of this Constitution; a second General Election shall occur within 490 days after the establishment of this Constitution unless Pesach in the next Shmita year is less than 700 days after the establishment of this Constitution.
- (e) The existing Knesset, President, and High Court of Justice shall remain in office as a Provisional Government until the General Election results are certified, but may not create new Laws or revise existing Laws, except where necessary to ensure the Election can operate with integrity; after the General Election and seating of new Knesset and Sanhedrin, existing offices of government may have 120 days to transition and make any necessary restructuring.
- (f) Limits on terms in office set in this Constitution shall not have retroactive application for any person holding elected office at the time this Constitution is established.